FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WILD SCHEME OF THE ATRATO SHIP CANAL.

Fram Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1859.

Among the schemes to which the attention of cor spendibrift Administration has been devoted is a new one for making a canal, or rather a channel, across the Isthmus by the way of the Atrato River. Mr. Elijah Ward of New-York City drew attention to it in the House the other day in an elaborate speech which has been published in The Globe, in which the project is advocated.

It is a speculative job, whose history is briefly this: Baren Humboldt, long ago, suggested that, in any attempt to find a feasible route across the Isthmus for a canal, or a road, he would recom mend an examination of the valley of the river Atrato, which falls into the southerly waters of the Gulf of Darien. At the instance of parties interested, the Secretary of the Navy, lest year, Lieut. Craven; an officer of energy and intelligence, to go down and exam-ine the route. Lieut. Craven entered upon ine the route. service with alacrity, notwithstanding the great perils of the excessive unhealthiness of the climate, from a laudable ambition to honorably associate his name with the enterprise, in case it should be found practicable. Of course, his hopes were that it might prove to be so. These he were dashed by his exploration, and he made his report accordingly to the Navy Department. This report was not satisfactory to the parties inter-ested, and great efforts have been made by them, and by Secretary Toucey himself, to have him some of its features. That the men engaged in the scheme should entertain such a desire s not to be wondered at; but that the Secretary of the Navy himself should not be willing to have Lieut. Craven's report laid before the country, precisely according to the author's views and convitions, is discreditable to that functionary. That report must ultimately be printed, as it was written, and it would appear far better for Secretary Toucey to allow it to come without any hindrance from im, for such hindrance cannot fail to be imputed to interested motives. Indeed, the circumstances of the case forbid the imputation of any other Why should Secretary Toucey desire to conceal a single fact, or a single consideration of any sort, submitted by a competent engineer sent to examine a subject of such magnitude and importance ? Such an attempt is not the act of a frank and honorable man, or of a faithful public officer. Whether it be the act of a narrow or selfish politician, others can judge.
I understand that the report of Lieutenant Cra-

ven presents, substantially, these facts: The dis-tance across the Isthmus by the way of the Atrato is about 125 miles. The mouth of this river is on the Atlantic side. Here it enters a lagoon or body of shoal water about three feet in depth, that conaccts it with the Bay of Panama. This stretch of about water extends three miles over a bed of slip-pery blue mud. When any portion of this mud is removed by dredging or excavation, the surrounding mass rushes in to supply its place. The Bay of Panama holds good water for shipping, and the water of the river, after the three miles spoken of is passed, is deep and ample for ships of large burden tor sixty odd miles, until it reaches the dividing ridge of the continent. The country through which the river runs is one vast submerged swamp, covered with a rank tropical vegetation throughout its entire length. It is is the abode of disease and death, and the prelific mother of every variety of horrible reptiles and noisome insects. The dividing ridge that separates the two great oceans sinks here, conformably to the supposition of Humboldt. Lieut. Craven found the highest summit to be but 600 feet above the sea. By following a winding course, a passage can be found over a much lower level even than this. Passing the ridge and following the direct route to the sea, the Pacific is reached in something over sixty miles from the coast at this point is without indentation or harbor. The broad Pacific here leans against the land, and use of the route would require the conatruction of an entire harbor, a labor in itself of gi-Santie magnitude.

According to Lieut, Craven, a passage carrying

30 feet of water can be accomplished by an expen-diture of three hundred or four hundred millions of doffars, if men can be found to sacrifice themselve in its construction. In Mr. Ward's speech, the cost is set down at \$75,000,000. But here is the prime difficulty. The deadly character of the cli-mate almost, if not totally, forbids the undertaking Everybody knows what dreadful mortality attended the construction of the Panama Railroad, which i paved with the bones of the workmen engaged apon it. Thousands upon thousands miserably perished in making a raitroad of fifty miles, and costing five or ten millions. What can be expected in this respect from the construction of in this respect from the construction of a work in-volving an expenditure of three hundred or four hundred millions? Must not whole armies be sac-The present state of the Treasury forbids any

active movements in pressing this scheme upon pub-lic attention. But it is prepared for presentation, and will be brought out fully in due time. J. S. P.

CHANGES IN THE NEXT HOUSE-NOTICES OF RETIRING MEMBERS.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1859. In a recent notice of Mr. Giddings, we stated that great changes were about to occur in the House of Representatives. Many gentlemen, some of whom have been long in Congress, will leave that body at the close of the present. Five, who bere a leading part in the stormy controversies of the last session, have already left the House. Mr. Clingman is in the Senate, Mr. J. Glancy Jones has gone to Austria, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell was unseated, and Gen. Quitman and Col. Harris are

Mr. Clingman had a much more influential position in the House than he seems likely to attain very soon in the Senate. Once a Whig, and the colleague and the co-worker of the liberal minded Stanly, he now tries to be a leader of the Pro-Slavery Democracy. He was an industrious member; spoke frequently, never eloquently, but usually briefly and to the subject in hand; dis played a bard, wooden headed sort of sense, that often met and mastered the pending exigency; was formal and old-maidish in his manner, and had a peculiar voice, harsh and dry, but loud and dis-tinct, which commanded the ear of the assembly in its most noisy moods. Though he represented the famous County of Buncombe, he made few mere "Buncombe speeches" during his long term in the House. On the election of Mr. Banks to the Chair under the plurality resolution, and when many Southern members seemed disposed to rule him out because he had not received an absolute majority of votes, Mr. Chingman carried the House through the difficulty by moving that Mr. Banks was duly elected Speaker: which, being ratified on a call of the Yeas and Nays, silenced croakers and

strict constructionists. Mr. Banks gave him the second place on the Committee of Foreign Rela-tions, and Col. Orr put him at its head. Mr. J. Glancy Jones, late Chairman of the Ways and Means, nominal leader of the Democracy of the House at its last session, the trusted friend of Buchanan, ence a clergyman of the Episcopa Church, and now Minister to the Court of Vienna, is a short, chubby, bald-headed personage, with a cantions, curning, canting air; addressing the House as soldom as possible; never uttering a striking thought, and never doing a startling thing: well enough to hold the helm is smooth water when the skies are calm, and the crew obedient but as unable to steer his party through the financial straits of the last session, with the Lecompton tempest beating upon it, and a mutiny raging on board, as Dame Partington was to quell the Atlantie Ocean in that " sublime and terrible storm" at Indeed, we will do him the justice to say, that he did not try. Pheips and Letcher managed the fipascial difficulties as they best could,

while to the bold and skillful hand of Mr. Stephens was intrusted the guidance of the Democratic ship through the Kansas storm. After his failure in the House at the last session, and his stunning fall in Old Berks last October, if he is half as wise as he looks, Mr. Jones will never again attempt to com-mand the applause of listening senates, but will keep the noiseless tener of his way along the cool banks of the Danube or the Schujlkill, during the

rest of his life. Like Corwin, the Ohio "wagon-boy," Lewis
D. Campbell graded his own way to fortune. He was a penniless printer-boy, served ten years in Congress, and rose to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the duties of which post he discharged ably at a period when it was environed with peculiar difficulties. Keen, apt, ready, bold, he bore himself right gallantly in many a contest with the Slavery Propaganda on the great questions that shook Congress and the country during his period of service.

A person who had read the history of the battles in the great basin of the Mexican capital-the storming of Chapultepee, when on every rugged steep stood a breastwork scattering death among the assailants, and its crowning castle spouting sheets of flame upon them—the charge over the causeway and the assault upon the city gates, which showered torrents of iron hail in the faces of the troops—such a person, entering the gallery of the House last year, could hardly have been persuaded that the old gentieman adversing the Chair with a demonstration of the chair with a demonstration dressing the Chair with a demeanor so quiet and modest, and in tones so bland and calm, was the John A. Quitman who led the American columns in person in both those frays, consecrating our standard to victory in a terrible baptism of fire and blood. Yet that was the man-so reserved in man-ner, so gentle in address-a fillibuster in theory practice, indicted in a Federal Court for violation of the neutrality laws-a fire-eater, State-Rights Democrat—one of the most candid, upright, esteemed men on either side of the cham--an enigma, a self-contradiction.

Do you see that trimly-built, medium-sized man sitting just behind Gen. Quitman, apparently about 40 years of age, with a nervous-billous tempera ment, a keen eye, and compressed lip, indicating sagacity and courage, the mortal pallor on his intellectual-looking face ill concealed by dark whiskers and moustache, the few words he utters to Members who accost him, together with his reserved manners and general port and mien, evincing caution, reli-possession and self-reliance? That is Thomas L. Harris of Illmois, leader of the Anti-Lecompton Democracy in the last House. On the memorable Monday, when the vote was taken on referring the President's Lecompton Message, and the Speaker had just announced the defeat of Stephens's motion to send it to the Committee on Territories, Mr. Savage of Tennessee rose and moved a call of the House-a mere "fillibustering" proposition. Riveting his eye upon the small per son from Tennessee, Harris said, in tones indi cating both surprise and indignation, "I want to "know if the gentleman proposes to violate the "engagement solemnly entered into on all sides last Friday, that this subject should be "of to-day, without the interposition of dilatory motions of any sort? I want to know!" How quickly little Savage sank into his seat, while the business of the House resumed its course, will long be remembered by the hundreds who witnessed the Most of those who knew Col. Harris well, and had studied the firm texture of his mind, are slow to believe that, had he lived, he would hereafter have followed any leadership but that of his own manly and independent will.

So much for those who have gone from the House since the last session. We turn to those now in the House, who retire at the expiration of the

present term.

And first, of the Republicans in the New York The oldest in the service is Mr. Ben-He has been ten years in Congress. nett. entered at the same time, it is believed, with Messrs. Campbell, Letcher, Clingman and Orr. He has occupied a seat longer than any other member of this Congress from the Free States, except Mr. Giddings. Eagacious, long-headed, always reliable, it might be difficult to find Mr. Bennett's name recorded on the wrong side of any leading question; while, on the great themes that have convulsed Congress in these eventful years, his voice and his vote have always been given to the cause of Freedom and Humanity.

Next to him in length of service comes Mr. Morgan. He has been in the House six years. Always in his seat; quick to detect and expose the tergis-ersations of opponents; often on his feet, but rarely for any purpose except to raise a point of order, or make a motion that shall by the shortest road bring the House face to face with the real question in dispute, he is a model member in devotion to the current business and contempt for Buncombe. In the last six historic sessions, crowded with impor-tant events—the Kansas-Nebraska struggle, the election of Banks, the contest between Reeder and Whitfield, the bitter fight over the Topeka Constitution, the short, sharp skirmish on the Army bill, and finally, the protracted Lecompton controversy was ever at post, not merely doing his individual duty by voting right all the time, but was one of the most active in bringing the Republican forces into line, and keeping the ranks unbroken, and never giving up the struggle, however long and doubtful the fight, until the last shot was fired. In the conflicts whose shadows already darken the threshold of the fiext

Congress, few men will be more missed from the Republican side than Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Dodd has not only proved himself one of the most intelligent and unfaltering of Republicans, but has been distinguished for his devotion to business generally, and has won popularity in Washington and Georgetown by a wise, liberal and prompt discharge of his duties as the leading Oppo-sition member on the Committee for the District of

Gen. Granger has served four years on the Territorial Committee, which has originated or molded many of the gravest questions that have agitated the country within that pariod. He has also deliv ered some pointed, pithy speeches, worthy of all imitation for condensation and brevity.

Among the members who always vote right on main questions, and, which is quite as important, on all incidental and side motions, is Mr. Murray. With a clear head, a sound heart, and a tireless de votion to duty, he is a most estimable member. His name is invariably found on the call of the Yeas and Nays; and, higher praise stiff, it is not found at all in the index to The Congressional Globe of the last session.

Mr. Keltey deserves special commendation for his attention to the interests of that shamefully neglected class of government creditors, private claimants. On Fridays, he always insists, though often unsuccessfully, that the rule shall be observed which assigns that day to the private calendar.

which assigns that day to the private calendar. He is well versed in parliamentary taw; speaks rarely, but always cogently, and is listened to with attention by the House.

Before passing from members who have served in the House previously to the present. Congress, we have time only to say, that Mr. Goodwin is a laborious, thorough and valuable member of the Committee of Claims, as is also Mr. Parker of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions—both important committees, and transacting a great deal of usiness, which requires patience, research and in-

Passing on to those of our State who retire at the close of their first term in Congress, we encounter at the head of the list Mr. Andrews. is the second Republican on the roll of membersposition of more responsibility than might at the first glance be supposed. In giving the leaf to the party in the call of the Yeas and Nave, there was no danger of his erring or faltering on main ques-tions, but only on incidental and subsidiary issues, often sprung suddenly upon the House, and where the effect of a vote either way was frequently con-jectural. It is high praise to say that Mr. Andrews as shown himself a safe and trusty "file leader. He has delivered a few valuable speeches, and won an influential position among Republicans by unswerving adherence to principle, while his urbanity has secured him many friends on the other side of

Mr. Morse, an observant, sagacious member, has delivered two or three speeches that evinced patient research and scholarly reflection, and presented original views of the backneyed subject of

Mr. Judson W. Sherman is, to use a common

but expressive phrase, one of "the best posted" men in the House. Convince him that any measure s worthy and right, and he will not only give it his vote, but will support it with zeal and discretion. Though he never occupies the floor in making speeches, he is one of the most industrious and valuable Republicans in the body. In a protracted contest, involving the supremacy of Freedom or Slavery, like the Lecompton struggle, he is of the same class of combatants as the celebrated corps so much praised by Wellington in the Peninsula, who always fought best toward the close

of a long and doubtful day.

Alphabetically last on the list stands Mr. Thomp son, an able lawyer, a ripe scholar, the most elegant and powerful writer, and the most racy and poissed rhetorician in the New-York delegation, whose speeches rise out of the dead sea of general Congressional oratory, like light-houses on the headlands of the ocean-conspicuous for their ability, taste and eloquence.

But, we must leave the New York delegation without being able to say all that we would of it, and close our rambling sketch by a bare reference to the representatives of two or three other States -still confining ourselves to members who retire

New-England loses several valuable men. We cannot so into detail, and will only instance Dr. Chaffee and Mr. Kuspp, of Massachusetts, both shrewd, industrious and trustworthy; and Mr. Gil-man of Msine, a gentleman of rare endowments, thorough in his examination of questions, careful in his deductions, firm in his attachment to radical Republican principles, and bold in their enunciation, and winning many friends by genial social qualities. With Washburn and Morse of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, and Dawes, Buffinton and Morrill of Vermont, and Dawes, Damon and Gooch of Massachusetts of the present House, already prospectively reconforced by Adams, Eliot and Train of Massachusetts, and soon to be strengthened by elections in New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the hereditary principles of the land of the Adamses, Hancock, Sherman, Laugdon and Stark, will suffer no detri-

ment in the next Copgress.

The Republican losses in New-York will be r paired by Spaulding, Sedgwick, Humphrey, Beale, Lee and their compeers; while the allied Opposi-tion will be further strengthened by Reyaelds,

Briggs and Carter.

A mass of dough-faced trash sloughs off in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Valuable new members come in, at whose head stands Thaddeus Stevens, the special terror of Buchanaa. He returns to deepen the enduring mark he made in Congress many years ago.

Though Ohio parts with the services of Giddings. Harton, Bliss, Most and other able Republicans, yet, with Wade, Stanton. Sherman and Bingham of the old members, and Tom Corwin of glorious memory leading the new, she will maintain her position as a first-class State in the confederacy. Ob, that a score of such men as Stevens and Cor win would, in this crisis, return to the theater of their early fame !

While regretting the absence of Messrs, Billingburst and Walbridge of the great North-West, it is consoling to know that the place of the latter will be filled by our eloquent friend Francis W. Kel-logg. We make no note of Howard and Blair, two logg. We make no note of Howard and Biair, two of the strong men of the present House, because we think they will be promptly restored to the seats out of which they have been swindled, and therefore they belong not to the list of retiring members.

THE CUBA HUMBUG-DESPERATE POLI-TICIANS-THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1859.

Mr. Collamer delivered a very full and able speech to-day, of over three hours, against the acquisition of Cubs. As an argument, it was, like all Mr. Collamer's efforts, of great force and completeness. He bore down directly upon the merits of the measure, grappling with it in close quarters, and leveling it, stone by stone, to its foundations. He made clean work, in a most lawyerly and judicial manner. He argued, fairly and squarely, without pettifogging, talking like an upright man and an inteligent statesman, and endeavoring to convince and not to delude or befog the understanding of his hearers. Jefferson Davis interrupted him once, but got brushed away. Jefferson mistakes passion for sharpness, and temper for intellect. He always assumes a dictatorial air in his criticisms, and this makes him offensive. He was like a tow-boat against a snag, in undertaking to trip

There are a large number of speeches to follow Mr. Collamer's on this subject, and though Mr. Slidell gave notice to-day that he would drive the question to a vote to-morrow night, I doubt if it will be done. I do not see how even the prepared speeches can be crowded into the limited time proposed to be allowed, without talking all night; and this the Republican Senators will not probably conthing unreasonable. The failure of the attempt to coerce them on Lecompton last session is too fresh in the recollection of gentlemen on the other side to lend weight to the supposition that they will repeat the effort. The minority will insist upon a reasonable time to deliver their speeches, and they

Benjamin's proposition, to invest the President with Imperial power, is dead. It was badly scorched in the debate the other day, and went to the table. It may be called up at any time, but seeing the temper of the Senate, Mr. Benjamin bus wisely abandoned it. He says he shall not touch it again at this session. Mr. Collamer un-dertook to demonstrate to day that it was part and parcel of the Cuba scheme, as I have before ested. The State Rights men of the South were evidently afraid of the precedent, although favor-ing the object aimed at. "The cat loves fish, but dares not wet her feet."

It looks now as though the failure of this project would have an important bearing upon the designs of the thirty million men. They want to get both sword and purse into their hands. If they could succeed, their fillibustering folly might involve the ountry in a scrape which would require an extra ession to provide the means for a general war. The managing politicians at the head of the Gov-ernment are really in such straits, politically, that the public peace is in constant jeopardy, and the prosperity of our commercial interests banging by Mr. Buchanan is sort of Cuba-crazy and John Slidell, everybody knows, and Plaquemine attests, is one of the most reckless of men. As to the wisdom of our rulers, it is not worth while to say much about that. We have en what havee they committed on their own ranks by their insane project of repealing the Mis-souri Compromise, in defiance of every dictate of political prudence. We have seen how madly Mr. Buchanan rushed to the support of the Lecompton Constitution last Winter, and what a miserable minority of his own party it has left him in the Free tates, and how isolated his Administration stands here in Washington, with a majority in neither

Judging of what we have thus seen of the unspeakable folly of the Democratic leaders, acting on subjects directly under their nose, and nowise difficult of treatment by men of prudence and discernment, what are we to expect of those same gentlemen in the present juncture? They are blundering about in blind pursuit of some funcied political advantage, and do not besitate to handle the great questions of peace and war with the same temerity they have exhibited in treating subjects of mere domestic interest. They have done nothing but blunder hitherto—and are we to expect that they will do anything but blunder bereafter? country may congratulate itself on its good fortune if it gets the Government out of their hands in season to avert some great national catastrophe. Never did any party exhibit greater incompetence is its leaders, than has the so-called Democratic organization of this country has exhibited since the year 1854. The country cannot be rid of them too

The Tariff question exhibited its inherent vitality the vote given on it in the House to-day. But the power of the minority to arrest action upon it will be found sufficient. It looks now as if we were coming to a dead lock on the question of the P- of New-York, the wife of a linseed-oil manufac-finances. The Opposition have abundant power in terer, were to the Napier ball diamends valued at

A FATHER INCARCERATED FOR HARBOR-ING HIS OWN CHILD-JUSTICE AT

WASHINGTON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1859. A case has recently fallen under my observation which illustrates what may be done in the interest of Slavery under the laws of the District of Columbia. Let me state the facts as they are: A free colored man, named Emanuel Mason,

lives on Capitel Hill. His wife and children are owned by his former master, from whom he bought his own freedom, and who lives at the other end of the town. Mason has been in the habit of hiring his wife from time to time, and of supporting his children until they were old enough to be of service to their master. His youngest son, born in his house, lived there until he was ten years of age, when the master demanded him. The father thought that if he must give up his boy, to be taken he knew not where, it was at least fair that he should receive some remuneration for bringing him up, from the man to whom all his future earnings would go. This being refused, the boy was not to

A warrant of arrest, founded upon a charge of harboring his own son, was issued against the father by a magistrate named Ferguson, who, in conjunction with a county constable named Reynserved it himself, and thrust the poor negro into a Washington jail. The next day, he was brought before the magistrate, but refused to disclose the whereabouts of his boy, and was remanded to prison. On the ensuing day, he was bailed out, against the cautious advice of the mag-istrate, by a humane gentleman of this city.

Two days subsequently, I witnessed his mock trial before the same magistrate who arrested him. In proof of his guilt, the affidavit of an interested witness in the city, who might have appeared per-sonally—as in law he was bound to do—but was unwilling to do so, was offered and admitted as evidence. Of this affidavit the defendant had no pre-

vious notice or knowledge.

To an objection from the counsel for the defense, the magistrate replied that the accused had had no-tice, for he had himself mentioned in his presence that such an affidavit would be taken, true, but he had not intimated the time or place, nor given the defendant any legal notice thereof whatever. In reply to the objection that the evidence, if competent, could not be deemed sufficient to hold the prisoner for trial, the magistrate said that "if Mr. Diggs of Maryland were present, h had no doubt that his testimony would make "the evidence strong enough; as it was, he thought it probable.

this insufficient and ex parte testimony he said that he should hold the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer at the next Criminal Court of the City of Washington the charge of harboring his own son! While the friend of the ac cused was remonstrating against the excessive and unreasonable amount of bail, his counsel also suggesting that \$500 would secure his appearance at Court, the magistrate became so excited as to say that if he went on talking, he would raise the bail still higher. Such is legal justice in this city-a fair specimen, according to my observation, during the last two years.

This case is, indeed, hard. The little son al-

Inded to is the last of a number that have been forcibly taken from their father, as fast as he has reared them, and now that the oppressor cannot find the last remaining object of a heart-broken parent's love, in order to sell it off to the far South, this free American father is to be tried in a criminal court of the Federal metropolis for the crime of having harbored his only child. MARTYN.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Senator Iverson is named as the disunion candidate for President by an Alabama paper, and Mr. William Lowndes Yancey for Vice-President, on the same ticket.

-The Washington correspondent of The United States Gozette says that the President intends performing some extraordinary antics at the close of the short session, in the way of appointments. Some strange things are in contemplation-some removals and appointments. Secretary Toucey, he adds, will be very incompletely whitewashed by the Sherman Committee. He has been a sad failure to the country. His mistake and misfortune have been his inordinate anxiety to help his relatives and dependents.

-Hen. T. A. R. Nelson, has been nominated for Congress in the First Tennessee District. He is known all over Tennesses as one of the ablest debaters and shrewdest politicians in the S ate.

-Commenting upon the President's characteristic of ting his enemies and treading upon his friends, the Washington correspondent of The Press (Forney's) says that, when he put under his feet the warm hearts who had toiled for him so lorg, he elevated to his confidence, and took to his embrace the calumnister of these gallant men and of himself, James Gordon Bennett. Bennett, upor Mr. Buchanan's theory, is entitled to his highest regard. He has always hated Mr. Buchanan. He has always been in the hands of Mr. Buchauan's focs. The gifted yet eccentric Sevator Westcott of New-York, Gen. Cameron of Pennsylvatis, and, until the President was elected, Chevaller Wikeff-all swerved The Herald against Mr. Buckener. Bennett turned S. M. Johnston, now of The Washington Union, out of The Herald, for advocating Buchanan. Bennett persecuted the Hon. D. E. Sickles, till he compelled him to crawl at his feet, begging for pardon. Bennet has always been Mr. Forney senemy. Bennett alandered Mr. Corcoran in the most shameles manner. Bennett attacks Mr. Belmont; he laughs at Cobb; he denounces the Cabinet; he is against Mr. Bright and Mr. Slidell, and he has an especial horror of every friend of the President in New-York and Washington. These are the titles that Bennett holds to the confidence of Buchanan, and I can assure you they are duly honored at the White House.

PERSONAL.

-The National Intelligencer says that both the chair and desk used by John Quincy Adams, while he was a Member of the House, are in the possession of Mrs. John Adams of Washington City, his daughterin-law.

-A dispensation from the Pope was necessary to enable the marriage of the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to be celebrated on a Sunday. His Holiness not only granted it at once, but accompanied it with his congratulations. -The President has selected the circle in Pennsyl-

vanis avenue, near Georgetown, at the location for the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, in the con pletion of which Mr. Clark Mills is now engaged. -Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia is to preach in the

Unitarian Church in Washington, on next "First Day," by invitation. -Prince Napolson did not win his Piedmontese

bride without opposition. The Sardinian clergy did all they could to prevent the marriage taking place.

As the Princess Clotilde is extremely young, and very eligious, they tried to persuade her she was going to take for a tusband a man tinctured with unbelief, and to live in an atheistical court.

-The dowry granted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies to the Princess Ciotilde was \$100,000. There was only one dissectiont vote. -The sister of Gov. Chase was returning home from

church, and in the act of entering the house of the Governor, when she was stricken down. The family heard a low moan at the door, and, on going out, found the lady on the step. Sue nover afterward spoke, and breathed her last.

-" Jenkins" writes us from Washington that a Mrs. - of New-York, the wife of a linseed-oil manufacthe House to bring the Administration to its \$100,000, and lace worth \$11,000. Her heavy time The New-Bedford Standard of Morday evening

haunches. It is merely a question whether they | and necklace were wholly composed of diamonds, and her breastplete was of diamond leaves. She stood knee deep"-Jenkine's elegant expression-in old chench isce-an Italian fabric of exceeding delicary, the secret of the manufacture of which has long been It fell over blue silk from her knees to her feet, and also in graceful folds over her bosom. The lady sat during the whole of the evening by a window open ing from a side room into the dancing halls, in a position where the light could fall favorably upon her opalence. But she did not dare to enter the crowd, for fear that the lace might be injured, or the diamonds ravished from her person.

-It is the intention of a Mr. Robert Harlan of Cininnati to take three horses to England to contend with the fast negs of that country. It is said that it ose who know him think that the American turf will be better represented in Europe than it has been by Mr. Ten Brock. Mr. Harlan was formerly a successful foilower of the tari, and proprietor of "Rube," "Sam Letcher," "Adelgitha," and "Black Warrior," Toe horses which he will take to England are "Des Chiles," Cincinnati," and "Lincoln."

-United States Senator Foster has been seriou by ill for the last two weeks. Upon all the questions, however, upon which there has been any vote in the Senate during this time, he has been paired.

-D. D. Hillis, a leading member of the Onondaga bar, died at Syracuse last Friday. He was born in the District of Columbia, of Scotch-Irish parents. Mr. Hillis commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Jewett, closing his studies with the Hon. J. R. Lawrence. In 1837, he went to Syracuse and entered into pamership with Judge Pratt, and afterward with LeRoy Morgan, esq. In 1813, Mr. Hillis was appointed Surrogate of the county by Gov. Bonek, which office he held for a term of four years, and discharged its duties with credit.

-The Rev. A. Pryne, who had a discussion with Parson Brownlow on the Slavery question, has been presented by the colored men of Philadelphia with a ellver service.

The marriage of Miss Bright, the daughter of the squatter" Senator from Indiana, with Mr. Goo. Riggs of New-York, the Washington broker's brother, is to be celebrated this week. -Miss Corcoran will wed Mr. Geo. Eastls, jr., son

of the late Chief Justice of Louisiana, soon after the close of the session. -From Jules Janin's work on "Rachel and Trage

dy," we learn that the great Jewess, between the 12th Jone, 1837, and the 23d of March, 1835, played 1 063 times, and that those 1,063 representations pro duced 4,369,129 francs 15 centimes-over \$800,000. The autopsy of Sepator Stow showed that he died

of dropsy of the pericardium (or heart sac), it being almost entirely filled with water.

-The following story, which The Evening Post has from a New-Yerk friend recently from Paris, is none

the worse for being true:

the worse for being true:

"Lord Cowley, the British Minister in Paris, has occasional annoyances. Lord Miltoun (a gentleman whom nature failed to provide with 1 gs) wished to be presented at Court with his wife and daughter. The presented at Court with his wife and daughter. The muring of the day on which the presentation was to take place, the Emperor sent word to Lord Cowley that he could not receive Lord Miltonn, as he heard he had no legs, and that he must sit while the Emperor steed. Lord Cowley was much vexed, but sent an attache to convey the disagreeable news to Lord Miltonn. Meanwhile, the Duke de Bassano came himself to Lord Cowley, to tell him that Lord Milton's chair had arrived at the Tuleries; that it must be instantly taken away, and that its legless owner could not be received. This was rather morthlying to the British Minister, but the Emperor was inflexible."

Professor Velneaus Chief Surgeon of the Charity

-Professor Velpeaun, Chief Surgeon of the Charity Hospital in Paris, is going to put one of its wards in the charge of a mulatto named Wries, well known as " the Black Doctor," who has cured several persons af note of carcerons aboesses which had been pronounced to be atterly desperate cases. His remedies are vegetable, brought from the Datch East Indies. The most striking of his cures is that of Adolphe Sax, the cale brated brass-instrument maker, whose face was nearly consumed by a cancer. The "Black Doctor" has now under treatment the wife of a stock-broker, famous for her beauty, and given up as incurable t her thirty-fourth year by her former physicians, Ricord and Nelecton. Wries will cure her. This mulatto Esculapius receives fees of fabulous amount, but not too dear for the value of his services.

-Not a single buzza cheered the entry into Paris of the Prince Napoleon and his bride. But one voice was heard-that of a gamin, who bawled out, How warming this is for a Princess who comes from a hot country!" The savalcade was composed of six two-horse carriages, escorted by Cuirassiers of the Guard.

-Two letters, written by M. Montalembert, after the ccup d'état of December 2, and with a few weeks interval between them, have just been made public in Charlemagne, and in the other to Nero. He has caused to be made by skillful artists two silver statuettes, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, to present, the first to M. Berryer, and the second to M. Defaure, his elequent defenders on his late trial, who had refused to accept from him any pecuaiary recom pense for their prefessional services.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The steaming Screamer came up yesterday afternoon from the Black Warrior, and reports that the ship is lying in the same position, with three lighters taking out the cargo. Should the weather continue favorable Cept. Bowen, the Underwriter's Agent, is sauguin of getting her off.

NAVAL.

We have late rows from the Mediterranean squadon. The United States steam frigate Wabach, Commodore Lavellette, was at Genoa on the 21st ult, all well, and would remain there until April, unless orders to the contrary came from the Navy Department. The sloop Macedonian, Capt. Levy, was at Alexandria preparing for sea, and would probably sail in a few days. Both ships' officers and crews were well.

Our latest dates from the Paraguay Expedition locate the vessels as follows: Montevideo, flag ships Sabine, St. Lawrence; stramers Fulton, Water Witch, Harriet Laze; sloop Falmouth; brigs Perry, Bain-bridge and Dolphin, storeship Supply, and another, name not given. This leaves the following at sea, the first three of which had reached Brazilian latitudes. Sloop Preble, steamer Southern Star, Boston (storeship) and steamers Atlanta, Memphis, Caledonia, Westernport, M. W. Chapin and Mctacomet. The Boston papers contain news from the sloop-of-

war Dale, of the African equadron. She is safe, and all well. The other vessels of the squadron were staioned as at last advices.

The recent important changes in the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard having been somewhat incorrectly stated in The Register, we asnex an accurate ist of the chief incumbents: Commander of the Vard. Commodore Breeze: Commanders Foote, Rowan and Hunt (the latter two Ordnance Department) Lients, W. E. LeRoy, J. M. Duncan and D. McN. Fairfat: Doctor Jackson, Purser Casrles Murray, Master Brady, Chief-Engineer King; Marine Guand, Lient. Col. Eselin; Executive Officer, Capt. Doughty, and four Lieutecaute. TRON STEAMER.

An iron ship of large size is being built in Wilmingten, Del., for Com Vanderbilt.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS. The Board, at a meeting held on Tuesday, fined one

of the pilot-boats \$10, for not furnishing a vessel with a pilot when requested. The licenses of two pilots were revoked, for long

absence from duty without permission. The names of some five other pilots were reported

to the Board as not being actively attached to boats. These cases will be acted upon at the next meeting of

publishes the annexed particularite to discuss to the propeller, brishy reported in our Monday's saper.

The Potomeka left New York at 3 o clock on Satur-The Potenska left New York at 3 o'clock to Bata-day afternoon, with a full freight and nine passagers, the weather being at the time quite favorable hear, without fog. When off Sand Point it began to thicke up, and in a short time there was a dense fog which continued through the night and yesterday. Passage the steamer Commonwealth about 9 o'clock is the evening, blowing and whistling, the Potomska doing the same. After lawing Sand Point did not see mything, till passing the Stratford Light boat wind S. E., blowing very fresh, running all the time vary slow, continually sounding. At 11 o'clock Sanday foremen passed the Vineyard Sound Light-boat, close to, the Light-boat continually ringing the bell. At this time could see so much more than the larget of the versel. About 12 o'clock sounded, and found it fathems of water and soft bottom.

In a few minutes afterward sounded again; found only eight fathems, and growing more shoat, sounded again, and found but two fathems water, and she immediately struck; could not seelast until after she went ashore, when discarned land a when half a mile distant; found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant; found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant; found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant; found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant; found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant; found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant is found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant is found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant is found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, about half a mile distant is found that she had gone nanore or south-west ride of Mishaum Point, a

south-west side of Mishaum Point, about half a mis-from the extreme end, and about same distance from above; the boat lay easy on a hard bottom until 4 o'clock p. m.; in the mean time got out kedge and ried to get her head off shore; made two at most, but without success; about 41 o'clock, the vand in-creasing and the tide coming in, ahe commenced thumping heavily; at 5 o'clock she commenced back ing, having been perfectly tight previously, and shortly after part of her keel and some planking one ma-alongside; about 6 o'clock the water put out the fire under the beilers, all the time thumping heavily; som it was discovered that the boat was filling, lowered the life-boat and took the passengers ashore, landing the

his-boat and took the passengers ashore, landing them in Stocum's River.

At 7 o'clock, Mr. Jacobs, the clerk, and Mr. Hawkey, the fireman, left the wreck, at which time she lay quite easy, and after walking four miles, precured a horse and carriage, and drove to this city, ariving about 11 o'clock. About 9 o'clock the second officer, Mr. Manchester, and arrived here about 10 o'clock this morning. When they left, the after part of the propeller was under water up to her main deck.

Mr. Wood, one of the passengers who came from the Point this morning, says that at 8 o'clock, it being high tide, blowing a gale on abore, the water was washing completely over har. No one stopped on board last night. It was too rough to board her this morning. Her deck load had mostly come ashore.

The Potomska has been peculiarly unfortunate, having gone ashore in Hell Gate last November, and gotten off and repaired at considerable expense, and has

gotten off and repaired at considerable expense, and has been running weekly between New-Bedford and New-York since the 2d of December. She is valued at about \$25,000, and is only partially insured.

The highter Georgiana was dispatched to her satistace this morning, and Mr. Jacobs went to Boston to procure a steam pump for the purpose of pumping her

Nothing has been accomplished thus far on account

of the weather.

Loss of the French Prigate La Place.

Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce.

Hong Kong, China, Dec. 9, 1838.

The Urited States steamer Powhatan is about leaving here for Canton, Macao, then to Manilla, and then back to Japan in the hot sesson.

I have just learned that the fine French frigate La Place, the flag-ship of the French fleet in the Chinese waters, was wrecked a few days since on the Rugget's Islands, at the mouth of the River Yang tackinag, about 70 miles out from Shanghae, having on board Admiral Genouilly and Banon Gros, the French Minister to China and Japan. All escaped with life, except three seamen, and there is some hope the frigate may be got off. Baron Gros had reached Hong Kong, and sent up the frigate Audacience to give assistance. The Powhatan lay side by side of the La Place in Nigaeaki. Nigasaki, important to shippers,

By a royal order received at this Consulate yester-day, from his Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba, it is required that all vessels bound to ports of the Island of Cuba, from the United States, shall present to her Malesty's Consuls triplicate manifests, with signature of captain and approximate value of detailed contents, marks, &c., one to be certified by the Consul, the duplicate to be sealed and sent to the Collector of that Port whither the vessel is bound, and the third to remain on file in the Consulate.

remain on file in the Consulate.

By failing to conform with this order, vessels will be subject to a heavy fine.

FRANCISCO STOUGHTON,
Spanish Consulate, New York, Seb. 22.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Total. 1,222

Beirg a decrease of 74i in comparison with last year, and 99i in comparison with the previous year.

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1859. 65,886 22

Aggregate receipts to Fob. 13, for commutation of passengers, &c. 7,890 11

Owing to the absence of the President of the Board,

the appointment of the regular Committee on Castle Garden, poned until the vext meeting.

Mr. Carrigas, of the Committee on Castle Garden, reported that the Committee had made arrangements with Controller Haws for the leasing of Castle Garden at the annual rent of \$12,000 from the lat of July next, when the present lease expired so far as the railroad companies are concerned. Under a new arrangement companies are concerned. Under a new arrangement of the companies are concerned. ment the Commissioners will be responsible for the rent of Castle Garden, and hope to afford better pro-tection to emigrants. Hitherto railroad companies have had charge of the ticket department, but the Commissioners intend to look after that business themselves.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. This Board met yesterday afternoon, and dismissed Abraham Webb of the Seventeenth Precinet, Loreazz Treadwell of the Eighteenth, Jas. Boyle of the Twenty-third, and Samuel C. Mortimer of the Eighteenth, from the Department, for derelistion of duty and disobe-

lience of orders.

The resignation of Officer Meserole of the Tenth Precinct was accepted.
Adjourned till next Wednesday.

FIRES.

At a late hour Tuesday night, a fire occurred in the cooper shop of J. Bartholome w, No. 10 Second avenue, causing \$25 damage.

Fire Is wooster street.

At 2] o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke ont'in the tobacco and snuff manufactory of P. Lorillard, rest of No. 69 Wooster street, and before the firemen could subdue the flames, the building and stock were damaged to the extent of about \$2,000. The building is insured for \$3,000 in the City Insurance Company, but our reporter was unable to ascertain whether or not the stock was insured. The fire originated in the tobacco drying room, and was caused by some imperfection in the brick-work around the furnace.

FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

fection in the brick-work around the furnace.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morring, a fire occurred in the workshop of Bachelor & Eggleston, iron-workers, on the fifth floor of building No. 66 Duane street, but being discovered at an early moment, was soon extinguished. The building, owned by Conner & Son, was damaged to the amount of \$55. Insured for \$30,000.

Messrs. Taylor & Geoghegan, paper dealers, sustained \$100 loss by water. Insured \$1,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

PROF. LIEBER ON GREEK COMMERCE .- Prof. Lieber on Tuesday continued the subject of " Greek Commerce." He noticed the first beginnings of international law in the practice among the Greeks of allowing foreigners to be tried by their own laws. Though the Greeks did not make commerce the basis of their civilization, as did the Carthagenians, they colorized all the country about the Mediterraneas, and the law of increasing civilization was the law of colorization. In Rome, Lex Flaminia prohibi of patricians from engaging in commerce; but the whitesle trader was always in good standing in Greeca. They had not so high an idea of the shopkeeps. The Greeks carried all the sciences and arts luto their colonies, and they were carried even to a higher point of development in the colonies than in the mother country. Even after Rome had absorbed Greece and all that was Greek, the Greek spirit almost conquered that pillosophy, the arts, the sciences, and the literature of the Romans. So, the heathen Goths often led captive some Christian soldier, who was to become their converter and their chief. colorized all the country about the Mediterranean,

RUN OVER AND KILLED.-Francis White, & ten nears of are, was run over in Third street, near Avenue on Wednesday afternoor, and instantly killed. He remains were taken to the re.

of this parents, No. 177 166 spr.
where as inequest with seed upon them to day.

THE STEAMER POTOMSKY.